RAN AWAY FEARING FAILURE.

PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL BOY GOT A JOB HERE.

But Frank Cake Didn't Like New York, So He Wrote a Polite Note and Skipped to Seaside- tarted Good Stamp Business at 12-Father Worried, but Proud.

from Brooklyn Police Headquarters for B. F. Cake, Jr., a fourteen-year-old boy who ran away from high school and a good home in Philadeiphia last Tuesday to buck up against the world. Frank Cake, as he called at home, has played the game fairly and squarely. He gave notice that he was quitting, and he has taken pains to keep his family informed that he is well. Nevertheless, his father wants him, and

wants him badly.

B. F. Cake, Sr., is agent for the United Statest Printing Company and the American Playing Card Company in Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and lives in the latter city with B. F., Jr., and a younger daughter, Lillian. He is a widower and the children are in charge of a housekeeper.

Frank, the boy, has always been more enterprising than studious. When he was only 12 years old he started a postage stamp exchange which he advertises in country newspapers all over the East, and out of he has made all his own pocket money. He is a healthy, independent, athletic lad, with a fondness for cricket and not a vicious trait about him, his father says. But he's just bubbling over with energy and a desire to buck up against the hard, cold world of adventure.

Frank entered the Philadelphia high school last fall. His monthly reports were only fair -he was too busy with stamps and cricket to make much of a showing in his studies.

Last Monday when Mr. Cake arrived home in Philadelphia from a trip to Brooklyn he found a letter from the principal of the high school saying that Frank was very much behind in his studies and had been absent from school eight days in the month. Mr. Cake called his son into the study, gave him a straight fatherly talk and put the matter out of his mind.

The next night I rank failed to come home to dinner. His father did not worry about that, as it had happened before. After dinner, however, he found this letter in his

ner, however, he found this letter in his evening mail:

Dear Pop: I hope you are not worried about me. I went away because I could not pass the exam at school, and did not want to be a disgrace. I am all right, so don't tworry about me. Tell Lil not to. I have not done anything wrong, and the only reason for my going is the above. You can trust me to do right, I guess, while I am away. I will write to you and the kid nearly every day. Please don't tell the neighbors. Tell them, if any one asks, that I am just away. From your loving son.

Mr. Cake hustled down and informed the Philadelphia police. When he got back home he found that the letter was postmarked New York. The boy had taken an early morning train and got a long start. Mr. Cake decided to wait a day or two, hoping that Frank would get tired and return. Then he learned that Ben Chatham, a boy of about Frank's age, and the son of a bank official, was also missing.

official, was also missing.

Last Wednesday young Chatham telephoned home from Jersey City. He was tired of the game and wanted to cut it out. Would papa wire him the money to go home. Papa did. Mr. Cake heard the news and hiked over to the Chatham home. Benjamin had a letter from Frank.

"I am well and am going to act on the "I am well, and am going to act on the square," said Frank in the letter. Benjamin refused to peach on his fellow runaway.

"Frank's going to stay with the game." he said. No amount of suasion, moral or physical, would make him say another word.

moment, and when he got back the boy next morning, Mr. Cake got a letter

ank in New York, telling about dollar transaction.
I had a job at \$1 a week with Nathaniel Fisher & Co., at 146 Duane street," said the letter. "I couldn't go to work until Monday, though, and I don't like this town day, though, and I don't like this town very well. So I'm going to Cape May or Atlantic City to see if I can find a job there."

As Mr. Cake learned afterward, Frank had gone to Nathaniel Fisher & Co. last Wednesday and applied for a job. He told them cuite frankly that he had left home to make his own way in the world, also that he had been making a door to

door can use the molesale district.

They liked his looks and his straightforward story, and finally Mr. Fisher offered to take him on Mo. day morning as errand boy, even though be couldn't show any references. But Friday morning they had a letter from Frank saying that he though a letter from Frank saying that he thanked them very much, but no had decided to look eisewhere for a job. When Mr. Cake got this last letter from

his enterprising son, he delayed no longer but took train for New York. He notified the police yesterday, and, besides, started he ponce yearday, and resides stated a search on his own account. So far, he has found neither hide nor heir of Frank.

On applying for the job at Fisher's, Frank gave his address as 228 West Thirteenth street. Mr. Cake called at that number yesterday, but found that it was a false address. Mr. Cake is angry and annoyed, but there is an undercurrent of pride over the boy's

"He has the grit to stay with the game." said, "and did you notice that he wrote Fisher saying that he couldn't accept e job? Most boys would have skipped

and never said a word. He went away on his own funds which he made out of the etamp business. Not a cent of mine did he take. That boy's all right even if he couldn't

take. That boy sent is a tay in high school."

Here are the points and specifications of B. F. Cake, Jr., as furnished the New York police: Light complexion and hair, blue eyes, 5 feet 6 inches tall, blue coat, light trousers, blue cap, brown tie, tan shoes, tan stockings. Lives at 5631 Wyalusing street, Philadelphia.

LABOR SCARCE IN FALL RIVER. Some Mills Bidding Against to Secure Operatives and Overseers.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 27 .- The competition for operatives is a new feature of the local mill situation. Some mills are bidding against others to secure not only operatives, but to induce overseers who can bring the operatives with them to leave their regular places and accept work in other concerns. In one part of the city, where the scarcity of weavers has been annoying for some months, the mills have been gradually raising wages much above the schedule supposed to be in force through the Manufacturers' Association. The mills engaged in fine and fancy weaving have been compelled to bow to the law of supply and demand for labor as never before in this city.

this city.

The scarcity is affecting all mills, complaints coming from the iron works mills as well as from the others. There has been no time since M. C. D. Borden built his first mill here that help would not go to his factories in preference to all others, but in the past few weeks many of the skilled operatives have left there to accept work in other local mills.

Although the strike is said to be the cause of the scarcity of labor in this city, it is a fact that agents have been here from all parts of this country and Canada

from all parts of this country and Canada trying to induce operatives to leave to fill vacancies in other places. The scarcity is general throughout the cotton manu-facturing districts. North, South and in Canada

NO POLICE RUFFIANISM.

Commissioner McAdoo Gives Warning in Approving Transfer of Cop From the Park. Commissioner McAdoo approved in writing yesterday the transfer of Mounted Policeman James V. McCarthy from the Central Park squad to the Twenty-ninth precinct. The transfer was made in the Commissioner's absence and took place shortly after McCarthy had arrested a coachman in the employ of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant. It was made by Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, subject to the approval

missioner McAvoy, subject to the approval
of the Commissioner.
The Commissioner said yesterday that
the arrest of ex-Mayor Grant's coachman
had nothing to do with the transfer. It
resulted, he said, from charges brought
at different times "by citizens of reputation and character," that McCarthy had
used toward them "most foul and indecent
language under humiliating and painful
conditions and without the slightest cause."
McCarthy was brought before the Commissioner last March on one of these charges
and sent back to his post on promise of
reformation. reformation.

reformation.

"I am sorry," said the Commissioner, "that Mr. Modvoy was so lenient. He ought to have pushed the case harder and got the citizen to press the complaint. I will try to do so myself, because if McCarthy is guilty in anywise of the conduct charged he is unfit to be on the force.

"Officers who show ruffianly dispositions and use foul and offensive language to citizens had better not be brought before me."

WABASH GETS STEEL TONNAGE. Vice-President Delano Confirms the Report of the Big Pittsburg Deal.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A complete under-standing has been arrived at between the Goulds and the United States Steel Corporation whereby the Wabash railroad will, within a few months, be enjoying \$7,000,000 worth of steel tonnage out of Pittsburg. Official confirmation that all the details

of the contract had been agreed to and would be carried out by the steel people was made to-day by F. A. Delano, vice-president of the Wabash. Mr. Delano has just returned from Pittsburg, where he completed arrangements for construction work which will have to be done by the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railroad before the Goulds will be in position to reap the harvest of more than \$50,000,000 expended in securing an entrance into the greatest tonnage center in the world.

The actual supervision of the work and of the Wabash's Pittsburg entrance will, it is understood, he exercised by B. A. Worthington, now vice-president and general manager for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company at Portland. Mr. Worthington, who has resigned, will succeed would be carried out by the steel people

Navigation Company at Portland. Mr. Worthington, who has resigned, will succeed J. W. Patterson as vice-president of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway.

In order that the Wabash may enjoy one-quarter of all the tonnage originated by the steel company, it will be necessary to connect the Union Railway with the Belt Line recently purchased by the Goulds. The Union Railway connects all of the steel company's industries, and also has other industries along its lines. This road also connects with all railroads entering Pittsburg, and the contract with the Goulds provides that the Union Railway shall switch Wabash cars to all industries the majority of which are north of the river.

Wahash cars to all industries the majority of which are north of the river.

Active work has been begun upon all of this new construction, and within three or four months the Wabash will begin to carr some of the steel company's products out of Pittsburg. Inside of one year the company will be enjoying the full benefit of the contract between the company and the steel corporation.

AGAINST JOINT STATEHOOD. Non-Partizan Convention in Arizona Pre-

pares for a Fight Before Congress. he said. No amount of suasion, moral or physical, would make him say another word.

Still Mr. Cake decided to wait a day or two, and on Friday he got news.

Thursday afternoon, Frank appeared at Mr. Cake's Brooklyn office, where he touched the local manager for a dollar.

"I've run away from home," he said.

"I'm going to earn my own living, but I can't get a job until Monday, and I need a little money. I'll pay you back when I'm working."

The manager loosened up. He intended to hold Frank and wire to his father, but he was called away from the office for a moment, and when he got back the boy

The working."

PHŒNIX, Ariz., May 27.—A Territorial convention, composed of representatives appointed irrespective of politics from appointed irrespective of the Territory and sent to inaugurate the fight that is to be made by Arizona against the plan to join her with New Mexico in single State-hood, met in Phœnix to-day. One hundred and fifty delegates attended, as well as hundreds of Arizonans who came without formal appointment. Gov. G. H. Kibbey president of the Phœnix Board of Trade; Congressman like was called away from the office for a moment, and when he got back the boy PHENIX, Ariz., May 27.-A Territorial

It was determined to establish a Territorial anti-joint statehood league and sub-ordinate organizations in every precinct to gather evidence for presentation to Congress that Arizona is practically without division in opposition to joint statehood. The general sentiment of the speakers was that Arizona had better remain a Territory for a century longer than be united in statebood with New Mexico. Resolutions

statehood with New Mexico. Resolutions adopted by the convention and by the Republican and Democratic Territorial central committees, also gathered here to-day, emphasize this statement.

Delegate Rogey of New Mexico, the main advocate of the joint statehood idea, asked for permission to be present and was refused, on the ground that the convention had been called for action and not argument.

COLOMBIA'S NEW MINISTER. Dr. Mendoza Arrives in Washington and Will Be Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- Dr. Diego Mendoza, the new Minister from Colombia to the United States, has arrived in Washington and will be presented to President ington and will be presented to President Roosevelt soon. The coming of Dr. Men-doza will probably do much to render the relations between the United States and Colombia more pleasant than they have been since the Fanama revolution, when been since the Fanama revolution, when Colombia became very bitter over the attitude of the United States.
One of the things Dr. Mendoza will en-

d-avor to secure is the assistance and good offices of the United States Government in gaining the consent of the Republic of Panama to assume a portion of the national debt of Colombia. The Colombian Government has a big national debt which was contracted when Panama was a part of the country. The Colombian Government country. The Colombian Government thinks that Panama should take a propor-tionate share of the indebtedness.

ACCUSED BY JENNIE JOYCE. Klune Arrested on Charge of Holding On to

Money He Collected. George W. Klune of 683 East 169th street, an ex-city marshal, at present connected with the Naval Reserve, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Centre street police court yesterday. Lawyer J. H. Harris of 320 Broadway said that in 1902 Klune collected a judgment for \$300 due Nathan Schweitzer, a provision de-ler of Washington Market, and had refused to turn over the money after repeated demands had been made for it.

een made for it. Dectective Sergeant Monday told Magistrate Crane that there was a warrant ag inst Klune in the West Side court sworn out by Jennie Joyce, the actress, charging Klune with keeping \$340 he had collected for her. Magistrate Crane paroled Klune for examination on Tuesday.

MRS. EDDY BUYS BOSTON HOUSE. Acquires Valuable Property in the Back

Bay District. Boston, May 27 .- Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy of Concord, N. H., the discoverer of Christian Science, has purchased a valuable property in the Back Bay, deeds having been recorded which convey to her 387 Commonwealth avenue. The property 387 Commonwealth avenue. The property is between Massachusetts avenue and Charlesgate East, and comprises a four story, octagon front brick dwelling, standing on 2,230 feet of land. The taxable valuation is \$32,000, of which sum \$16,700 is on the land. The grantor in the transaction was Elizabeth S. Carter. It is reported that Mother Eddy is to take up her residence here, but others assert that her Church is simply making a good business move by acquiring a valuable bit of real estate in one of the best parts of Boston.

BANZAI SILK

PRIDE OF JAPAN

This beautiful new sheer fabric surpasses in appearance any silk selling at double its cost. It is designed for Summer Dresses, Waists and Evening Gowas, and is particularly desirable for Bridesmaids' and Graduation Dresses. Any shade, full 27 inches wide.

Price always 50 cents per yard.

All the principal stores have Banzai Silk in the wash goods and white goods departments.

HYDE WON'TBUDGE UNDER FIRE

WILL HEED NO PROPOSITION UN-TIL HE'S VINDICATED.

Untermyer Denies That He Attended an Equitable Peace Conference-Alexander Men Distrust Hyde's Offer to Trustee Stock-New Charter Held Up.

Negotiations for the settlement of the Equitable controversy were at a standstill yesterday as a result of the decision rendered by Justice Maddox in favor of the stock control of the society. Vice-President James H. Hyde, backed up in his contentions in regard to his property rights in the majority stock of the institution, would, it was said yesterday, listen now to no proposition looking toward a settlement of the present internal differences which did not clear him of the charges that have been made against him. Nor would he, it was declared, consider any plan that contemplated the surrender by him of his stock control for a monetary consideration.

Mr. Hyde, it was said, feels now that his future career as a business man depends altogether upon his being vindicated to the entire satisfaction of the public. While he appreciates thoroughly that the policyholders must have a voice in the management of the society, if it is to be rehabilitated and confidence in it restored, yet he proposes, it is announced, to carry the present fight through, if need be, to the very end.

The statement was made yesterday afternoon in a reliable quarter that Mr. Hyde's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, and William Nelson Cromwell, who represents the Alexander interests and the interests of certain of the dummy directors, had been in conference most of the afternoon at an uptown hotel in an effort to reach some understanding for a settlement of the trouble before the directors' meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Untermyer denied last night that he had attended any such

last night that he had attended any such conference.

President Alexander's supporters said yesterday that they would never accept the offer which Mr. Hyde made some time ago and which he still leaves open, to trustee his stock for a period of years, the trustees to have the power to elect twenty-eight directors named by the policyholders or a proxy committee representing them, and the other twenty-four as designated by Mr. Hyde, subject to the arrangement of "details and conditions."

The Alexander people said that with Mr. Hyde having the power to arrange the "details and conditions" there was no doubt that the board elected under such circumstances would be completely representative of Hyde and not the policyholders. It was said by the Alexander supporters that efforts would be made by them between now and Wednesday to come to some

ween now and Wednesday to come to some understanding with Mr. Hyde in the interest of the policyholders. If nothing definite is accomplished by that time, the fight will enewed with increased vigor. Ir. Hyde, it was said vesterday, if his offer to trustee his stock should be accepted, would insist that the men on the

put the greatest trust. Grover Cleveland was mentioned as the type of a man that would be acceptable.
Attorney-General Mayer announced yesterday that in view of the decision of Jus-tice Maddox the proposed amended charter which was before him for his approval which was before him for his approval would not be acted on by him until the future determination of litigation on the appeal. The charter has been in the hands of the Attorney-General for some time and it was said that he purposely reserved his decision until the injunction suit was determined.

proxy committee be men of national reputation, in whom the policy holders could

was determined. Gov. Higgins denied vesterday that he had any intention of mixing up in the Equitable Life Assurance Society's affair. The statements to that effect published yesterday he declared to be entirely without authority. The Hyde supporters yester-day accused the Alexander people of being

day accused the Alexander people of being responsible for these reports. They said that they had reason to believe that the Alexander people, working through persons in Albany, had taken this means of attempting to offset the Maddox decision in the public mind.

William F. King, former president of the Merchants' Association, who suggested to President Roosevelt the desirability of the national Government taking a hand in the Equitable situation and investigating

in the Equitable Student and investigating life insurance conditions generally, yesterday made public a letter which he received from Secretary Loeb, accompanied by a report from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The report says in part:

"Under the act creating the Bureau of Commercians authority was given to collect "Under the act creating the Bureau of Corporations authority was given to collect useful information regarding corporations engaged in interstate commerce, 'including corporations engaged in insurance.'

"The question of the power of the Commissioner of Corporations to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of propers in any investigation of a propuration."

of papers in any investigation of an insurance company has been thoroughly considered. In view of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that insurance is not interstate commerce, I am of the opinion that it would be unwise to attempt such an investigation as is suggested by Mr. King. The information which the Commissioner of Corporations could obtain would be only such as would be volun-tarily afforded by any insurance com-

Secretary Metcalfe said further, however, that the question of presenting this issue again to the Supreme Court has received much attention, and that a bill had already been introduced in Congress by Senato Dryden for that purpose.

BATTLE FLAGS RETURNED. Fifty-one Union and 228 Confederate Flags Identified and Given Up.

WASHINGTON, May 27,--Of the 726 flags Union and Confederate, which were in the pessession of the War Department when Congress authorized their return to their owners, fifty-one have been identified by Union veterans and 223 Confederate ensigns have been returned. There are now 452 unidentified flags at the War Department. Of these, 164 are Union and 288 Confederate. The flags which were returned went to the

Of these, 164 are Union and 288 Confederate. The flags which were returned went to the various States, as follows:

Union—Illinois, 10; Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 4; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Missouri, 2; New York, 8; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 12; Tennessee, 3; Wisconsin, 4.

Confederate—Alabama, 19; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 8; Georgin, 26; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 0; Mississippi, 20; Missouri, 2; North Carolina, 38; South Carolina, 14; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 4; Virginia, 76



Philipsborn

The Outer Garment Shop.

\$35.00 Bretelle Suit,

FOR TO-MORROW ONLY,

^{\$}18.75.

The Most Popular Shirt Waist Suit of the Season. Made of the best quality chiffon taffets. Has full pleated suspender and girdle and heavy gilt buckle; beautiful net and lace waist over

Skirt has 110 pleats and hangs perfectly. Waist or Skirt May be Worn Separately. Colors—Reseda, Rose Pink, Alice Blue, Navy, White, Champagne and Black. Sizes 34 to 42 Bust.

12 West 23d St. through to 22d St.

If you want the right suit in a light suit, we've "the goods" -- Serges and striped flannels in the cleverest patterns ever loomed. We'll craft you a suit to your special order for \$20. from one of these nobby fabrics.

It'll have that Arnheim unbreakable front and shoulder so necessary to light weight clothes. The price will be \$20, but \$40 will be nearer its worth.

RNHEIM Broadway and 9th St.

ONLY A PETTY FINANCIER,

SO THE POLICE INTERRUPT THE CAREER OF HARRY DAVIS.

Who Changed His Name and Country to Suit Those He Persuaded to Part With Cash for Jobs Which Were Not -Italian Sleuths Ran Him to Earth.

They got Michael Angelo Spencer Luigi Harry Davis yesterday. It was about time, in the opinion of the uptown Italian colony, that they did get him. He was the most suave separator of cash from the persons of its rightful possessors that ever wandered through Little Italy or the Eng-

lish colony of Greenwich village. He was Harry Davis up-State and in Pennsylvania. He got a boy from Utica who was ambitious and adventurous to go with him to Poughkeepsie about a year ago to get a job as beliboy in the Nelson House. The boy gave him \$25 for getting the job. Harry Davis came on to New York. And the boy found there was no job at the Nelson House for him. The Poughkeepsie police came down here and found Harry and he retired to a somewhat monastic resort for three months to think over the impression that he had made a

mistake. A little while ago Dr. Veccio, a druggist at 113th street and Eighth avenue, was visited by a pleasant young American of Italian descent, who said that he was Dr. Luigi. Dr. Luigi said that he was a surgeon in the "Marine Hospital at Hudson, N. J." He told a most inspiring story of his struggle to attain rank in his profession and the generosity of the Government in helping

Dr. Veccio was greatly impressed. Dr. Luigi told of his youth in Dr. Veccio's native town, Palermo. Dr. Veccio was moved almost to tears. He went out and gathered together seven other Italian druggists of New York and they gave a banquet to Dr. Luigi in Dr. Veccio's apartments. They made speeches so eloquent and full of compliments that Dr. Luigi might well have imagined that he was Whitelaw Beid bound for the Court of

As a particular favor Dr. Luigi asked Dr. Veccio to recommend a number of Italian biooded citizens who would go to work in the "Marine Hospital of Hudson" good salaries as nurses and helpers. r. Luigi said he wanted to give some of his fellow countrymen as good a chance as he has had himself. Of course they would have to give him a bond, a cash bond of \$40 each, as assurance that they would not hrow up their jobs inside of six months. He collected \$40 each from Orazzio and Glovanni Maritato, Pasquale Pietro Albertino, Ambrosio Bisco, Davide Liquori and Pietro Vincinguerro, all of whom lived in the tenement nearest the drug store. Then Dr. Luigi went away.

Dr. Veccio was assured by the six gentle-men who had given Dr. Luigi assurance men who had given Dr. Luigi assurance money that they would assort his innards and distribute them to the shad in the North Hiver pretty soon unless Dr. Luigi showed up and made good. Dr. Veccio called on the great Petrosino, the boss dago detective, and asked him what could be done. Petrosino assembled the whole dago sleuth squad, Degillio, Cavano, Bunnoil and all the rest and went looking for Dr. Luigi. They found that the same Dr. Luigi had been in Syracuse as a theatrical man and that his name there was Dr. Cluigii Guagliarello. He was detained for thirty days in Syracuse jail for petty larceny. He once had an office in a furnished room in West Fourteenth street, where his name in West Fourteenth street, where his name was W. W. Spencer. There he used an English accent with great success. In the trunks which the detectives found in the Fourteenth street house were more than form street and street who than 500 letters from stenographers who wanted to be actresses. Most of the letters showed that they had contained money as advance fees to Mr. Spencer. Mr. Dr. Luigi-Davis-Guagliarello-Spencer was detained at Headquarters until the detectives should have an opportunity to find some more of his friends.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, May 27:-The battleship West Virginia has arrived at Provincetown the cruiser Olympia at Monte Criti, the battleships Maine, Kearsarge, Missouri and Kent cky at Hampton Roads, the collier Ajax at Baltimore, the cruiser Iroquois at Honolulu and the cruiser Baltimore at

The cruiser Dixie has sailed from San Juan for Monte Cristi and the hospital ship Solace from Honolulu for Guam.

You Expect Strength from FOOD **Grape-Nuts**

10 days for a reason

Horner's **Furniture**

THE Summer home furnisher will find every Furniture wish anticipated in our large and varied stock.

> Unequalled assortments. Unequalled values.

R. J. HORNER & CO. Furniture Makers and Importers, 61.63.65 West 23d Street

FREE DELIVERY POST OFFICES. New York State Leads With 100 More Than the Entire Country Had 30 Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- A statement issued by the Post Office Department showing the cost of the free delivery service in the larger cities, the number of carriers employed and the comparative increases brings out some interesting statistics.

Taking the service by States, New York heads the list with 100 free delivery post offices, which is more than there were in the whole United States thirty years ago. Pennsylvania comes next with 94 offices, then Ohio with 73, with 70, Illinois with 66, Indiana with 58, New Jersey with 55, Michigan with 53

and Iowa with 45. The total number of city free delivery offices on Jan. 1, 1905, was 1,104. Bearing in mind that the requirements of free de livery are that the city shall have at least 10,000 population or \$10,000 gross postal receipts, that its streets must be paved and houses numbered, this indicates how great has been the development of the country since the service started in 1864 when there were only sixty-six cities complying with these conditions.

In area served Chicago takes first rank with 192 square miles of territory, covered by 1.571 lettercarriers. New York, with Brooklyn combined, has 132 square miles of territory, served by 2,604 carriers, an increase of 128 since January, 1904. Philadelphia has exactly the same area as New York and Brooklyn, but has fewer carriers 1.147, an increase of 40 during the past year. Boston has 95 square miles and 957 carriers, an increase of 33. Cincinnati has 65 square miles and 301 carriers, a very slight in-

crease. Baltimore has not increased its carrier service, probably on account of the fire. It has 357 carriers, covering an area of 55 square miles. Washington (or the District of Columbia), once known as "the city of magnificent distances," still has 49 square miles of territory served by 259 carriers. This is only four square miles less than New Orleans, which city, however, gets along with only 125 carriers. It has a greater area than Indianapolis, which has 31 square miles and 117 carriers; greater than Minneapolis, 38 square miles, 195 carriers; than St. Paul, 43 square miles, 143 carriers; or than Buffalo, 42 square miles, 246 carriers. Wichita, Kan., has almost a freak service of 43 square miles and only 22 carriers, but its postal receipts measure up well, amounting to \$10.006 making the receipts and of the receipts and only 22 carriers.

ing to \$110,306, making the percentage of cost of free delivery 17.94. Pennsylvania, the birthplace of our postal system, has the distinction of having

postal system, has the distinction of having the two most costly free delivery offices, Nanticoke, with four carriers, whose pay amounts to 55.18 per cent. of the gross receipts, and Plymouth, with six carriers, costing 54.12 per cent. of the gross receipts. Fach of these cities acquired the free delivery service by reason of a population livery service by reason of a population, according to the last census, of 10,000 or upwards. The gross postal receipts in both cases fall far below the \$10,000 mark. Our insular possessions make a good exhibit. Porto Rico, with its three chief cities, Mayaguez, Ponce and San Juan,

showing aggregate postal receipts of over \$55,000, has a distributing force of 12 carriers. The one free delivery office in Hawaii, Honolulu, has 11 carriers and gross receipts of \$64.210; a percentage of 12.46.

The percentage of cost of the carrier service in six of the chief cities of the Union is as follows: New York, 12.57; Chicago, 15.63; Philadelphia, 24.05; Boston, 21.86; Baltimore, 25.26; and Cincinnati, 17.9 25.26; and Cincinnati, 17.91.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, May 27 .- These army orders were First Lieut. Edward N. Macon, Artillery Corps, from general hospital, Washington, to his proper station. station.

A general court-martial, to meet at Fort Slocum.

A general court-martial, to meet at Fort Slocum.

with Capt. Jacob F. Kreps. Twenty-second Infantry.

as president, and First Lieut. Louis F. Buck, Artillery, as judge advocate.

These navy orders were issued:
Lieut. O. B. Duncan, from treatment at naval
hospital. Norfolk, to Bureau of Navigation,
Lieut. Y. Sterling, Jr., to the Massachusetts,
Lieut. W. P. Cronan, to navy yard, New York.
Ensign O. W. Fowler, to the Nevada.

B. Altman & Oc.

NOTICE.

2. Altmen & Co. ANNOUNCE THAT, BEGINNING SATUR. DAY, JUNE THIRD, AND CONTINUING DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE CLOSED AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON SATURDAYS, AND AT 5 P. M. ON OTHER WEEK DAYS.

ATTIRE FOR TRAVELING and OUTING WEAR.

AND LEATHER TRAVELING REQUISITES.

Women's Garments for Traveling and Outing are offered, together with complete selections of suitable accessories. Articles of dress for Men, adapted for Out-door service and Touring are also shown, and the most desirable varieties of leather traveling goods.

of For Motoring, Golfing, Yachting, Tennis and similar west, Women's Tailor Suits of white and colored lines, crash, pique and rep are offered, and of mohair, serge and cheviet, in white and various shades; also Bathing Suits of mohair and alk, and Motoring. Traveling and Steamer Coats of leather, satin rubber, mixed tweed, silk and white linen.

I Women's Hats, suitable for traveling and outing dress, are displayed in interesting varieties; Motoring Caps and Hata; Half-Shoes of white canvas and buckskin: Termis Oxfords. Bathing Shoes; also Gloves and Gauntlets of appropriate leathers

In the departments devoted to articles of dress for Man will be found Automobile Coats, Caps and Gloves, Negligee Shirts. Summer Neckwear, Leather Belts, Bathing Suits, Steamer Rus and Carriage Robes.

I Touring Requisites for Men and Women are also displayed in the various leathers, including Luncheon and Tea Hampers, Carry-alla, Traveling Bags and Suit Cases, Hat Boxes, Dressing Cases, Jewel and Writing Cases, Automobile and Traveling Clacks, Medicine Cases, Flasks, and many other articles.

WOMEN'S GOWNS and SUITS at Reduced Prices,

On WEDNESDAY. May 312,

a selection of Walking and Fancy Tailor Suits will be placed on sale at the following reduced prices: \$22.00, \$28.00, \$35.00, \$45.00

Also a number of High-cost Visiting and Street Gowas at decidedly less than the original prices.

(Department on Second Floor.)

FURNISHINGS, FOR SUMMER HOMES.

(Upholstery Department, Third Floor.)

A select stock of Fabrics for window and door draperies is offered, including colored madras, China and surah silks, taffetas and cretonnes; also window curtains for Summer Cottages, Hammocks, Nettings and Canopies. Slip Covers and Window Shades made to order.

Orders for the complete or partial fitting of Country Houses, Yachts, Hotels and Clubs with interior Draperies of every description are made the subject of special attention, and upon request, suggestions and estimates will be submitted.

Filet Italien Lace and English Embroidery Squares, Triangles and Bands, together with suitable laces and insertings, for the making of bureau scarfs, table covers, doylies and similar pieces are offered.

STORAGE. Rugs, Portieres and Draperies are received for Storage during the Summer months with the usual guarantees for safe-keeping.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Apenue, New Hork.

PRICES OF STEEL RAILS. \$28 a Ton for Home Consumption and

as Low as \$22.75 for Exportation. WASHINGTON, May 27.-In connection with the recently announced policy of the Isthmian Canal Commission to buy its materials wherever they can be purchased the cheapest, an investigation has been made of the prices the Panama Railway Company has paid 'or the steel rails which

Commission and since. A letter from E. A. Drake, secretary and treasurer of the Panama Railway Company explains in detail the prices the company has paid for its steel. The letter says that when rails are to be purchased from manufacturers for home consumption the price is uniformly \$28 a ton, but if bought in this country for exportation bought in this country for exportation the prices are much lower. Mr. Drake has appointed James C. Kellogg of Louisisays that when such purchases are made the prices are established by direct negotia- Kellogg is now Consul at Barran quilla.

have been purchased by the company be-

tions and are not a matter of other than private record. The foreign market price is uniformly, Mr. Drake says, \$24 a ton.

When the Panama Railway had convinced the manufacturers that the steel was to be shipped to a foreign port, Colon being considered as foreign, the Panama company was able to purchase 70-pound rails of the first quality at \$22.75 a ton, and second quality at \$21.75. This was in June, 1904. In the same month the cost of foreign made rails delivered in bond, New York, f. c. b., was \$23.90. This quotation was later withdrawn and advanced to \$25 a ton, f. c. b. New York, or \$27.75 c. i.f. Colon, exclusive of wharf and port charges.

As far as Mr. Drake has ever been able to learn there has been no published quotations of prices of rails manufactured in this country and sold for exportation. The prices for sales on this basis were always matters of private negotiations and agreements. fore it passed under contro of the Canal

tions and are not a matter of other than

New Consul at Colon.